Climate and Gender Case study

First piece climate risk and its implication on Gender issues identify key entry points and any potential specific factors that contributing to increase GBV - based on desk study

1. Climate risk assessment for sunflower value chains and the adaptive measures to be taken (selection of varities)
2. Gender and climate change implications for Social protection programme in Kigoma and Mwanza. How climate risk and gender contribute to increase vulnerability and how the social protections systems responds to this vulnerability. Climate exasperates gender inequalities in specific regional contexts and how the designs of social protection system particularly the livelihood component responds to climate in selected districts.
3. Gender and climate change implications for Health programme in Kigoma and Mwanza. How climate risk and gender issue contribute to increase vulnerability to disease and maternal mortality. Regional context and how the designs of social protections includes livelihood component in selected districts.

Synthesis report of the overarching piece and the three specific studies drawing out high level conclusions.

We began by talking about the context of Ireland's Mission and a shift in its strategy for Tanzania:

• Health (and nutrition) is now a key area, in particular, issues regarding maternal health and mortality
• The Mission wants to be very focused on gender equality across its work, and this comes out clearly in the new strategy which touches upon:
  o women’s rights
  o women’s economic empowerment, livelihoods
  o women’s leadership and participation, in particular in the political sphere
  o gender-based violence
• Adrian will share the new strategy with us -- it is on its way to being published -- but we’ll see that it is concentrated on three/four high level outcomes:
  o Livelihoods - in particular of women and girls
  o Health - in particular maternal mortality
• Governance - in particular women’s rights and leadership
  [Humanitarian - CRF agreements that combine and complement the situation of refugees’ needs with those of local communities]
• There’s less of a clear focus on climate change (though it's acknowledged to be a cross cutting issue along with gender). That said, our entry point for the learning platform is to feed into the livelihoods work.
• The Mission’s work on livelihoods can be divided into three focus areas:
Given this contextual shift, we revisited the case study on gender inequality and climate change. Some immediate reactions from Adrian on the current version of the concept note were:

- Health is missing; this study could be an opportunity to bring of gender equality, health (in particular women’s health) and climate change together
- this would broaden the scope of the case study, whose current concept note is already (too) broad.
- how can we also link this case study to other work on livelihoods underway in the Mission? e.g. value chain studies

So, the proposal is to have a comprehensive study on climate change risk and gender inequality in Tanzania, with three more focused sub-components on value chain, social protection, and health:

1. The first study would focus on gender inequality and climate risk/impacts in Tanzania.
   o This would be the ‘umbrella’ study which would set the scene for the three subcomponents;
   o but importantly, it will also cover aspects that might not be covered in the three subcomponents. For example, it would look at the relationship between climate risk/impacts and increased incidence of gender-based violence).
   o We foresee this study as being largely desk-based.
2. Sub-component 1: A climate risk assessment for the sunflower value chain (underway, led by Kain)
3. Sub-component 2: The implications of climate risk and gender inequality on social protection systems (TASAF), taking into account regional differences - is the SP system responding to climate risk and gendered vulnerability?
   o This component will focus on two priority regions for the mission, Kigoma and Mwanza, as well as some of the pilot districts for TASAF’s livelihood component;
   o This will involve field research
4. Sub-component 3: how climate risk/impacts affect gender inequality in the context of health and nutrition, in particular, maternal health (gender-based violence may also be relevant here)
5. And finally, a synthesis report knitting everything together and drawing out high level conclusions and recommendations.
With regard to timeline, Adrian suggests this work could begin soon after the climate integration workshop in February next year (acknowledging that the work on sub-components can start earlier - indeed, the sunflower study will have already begun by then).

So the action points are:

1. Simon to give feedback and/or tear this apart (!)
2. If we agree this is a good way forward, IIED to start working on concept notes for each study (except for the sunflower one, which Kain will do)
3. Adrian to share the new strategy for Tanzania
4. Work towards planning for climate integration workshop in Feb 2018 (as discussed via email) - no further discussion needed at this stage.